STATE SENTIMENTS.

MUSCOGEE COMING TO COLQUITT.

General Gordon's Late Speech in Columbus—The Gentlemen on the Stump—What Did Pledger Say at Griffin?—Norwood's Speech at Newnan.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 30.—My sympathies were from the beginning with Governor Colquitt in the race, but when I read Senator Norwood's speech in Atlanta I must confess he caused me to hesitate and consider. He made serious charges, and surrounded them with so much circumstance and detail, that it seemed wilful partisanship to ignore such facts. Hence I determined at the first opportunity to hear the other side. General Gordon's speech here on Friday night offered the opportunity.

The opera house was filled to its utmost capacity, and a casual observer could see the crowd was against him. Indeed, it was apparent that some of the audience had determined to humiliate him by hissing, no matter what he might say; but they soon learned that John B. Gordon was not a man to be silenced by such senseless weapons, which were discountenanced at once by the manlier opponents who were willing to give an honorable opponent a courteous hearing. It shows a lamentable and bitter partisanship, when such a statesman and patriot as Gordon is hissed by any audience. Such conduct will never make converts to any cause among sober, thinking men.

I had never heard Gordon speak. I had but a slight acquaintance with him. From reputation, I was led to consider him a dashing, chivalric knight who carried a lofty plume in war, was generous and genial in peace, and in both always true to his friends and his country, but on the hustings a mere declaimer and a superficial speaker. I had been misinformed. To use the language of the Columbus Times, he made "a ringing speech." After a magnificent and overwhelming vindication of himself against the aspersions and insinuations (malaly insinuations) of his enemies, he took up the charges against Governor Colquitt, one by one, and with iron logic ground them to powder. He appealed to reasonable men to listen to facts, as he detailed them in connection with the charges as to the "Alston fee," the Northeastern bonds, the convict lease abuses, etc., and demonstrated the baselessness of every position assumed by Colquitt's accusers. Messrs. Editors, I have heard many orators in my time, but for crushing logic, without invective, cruel satire, bold, manly bearing, I have never heard Gordon's effort excelled. This is strong language, and I know it. I mean to use strong language, for I am writing about a strong man and a strong speech. When I remembered Gordon's sacrifices for the south in the ordeal of war, when "man's blood painted the ground;" how he stood by Lee under the apple-tree at Appomatox, as his country's hopes crumbled around him; how grandly that knightly plume had shone in the lightning's lurid glare; how nobly he has borne himself in peace and in war, for the honor, the glory, and the fame of the south, and of Georgia, I sympathized with that torture which must have come to his soul as he heard himself hissed by a Georgian. But when he calmly replied: "My friend, if you will come to Atlanta to speak, I'll not hiss you. Your hiss is not as dreadful as the hiss of minnie balls," and with his arm lifted aloft, "I have come here to-night to speak, and by this good right arm, which has never yet wavered in my country's defense, I shall be heard," I sympathized with the hisser. It was grandly said. The storm of applause which greeted the manly rebuke, showed that he had touched the manly hearts of his hearers, and friend and foe alike did honor to the splendid sentiment. Mayor Wilkins evinced his discountenance of such conduct by stating that General Gordon had been invited to Columbus to speak, and was entitled to a courteous hearing.

The division in the democratic party at this time is to be deplored, but the injury will become incalculable, if the public mind is to be familiarized with the propriety of misrepresentation in political contests. Surely men can exercise their personal preference for candidates without attempting to justify that preference by abuse.

General Gordon's protest against the persecution and sacrifice of men on suspicion was powerful and effective. His bearing towards his opponents was courteous, dignified and polite, but he showed no mercy towards the accusations which impugned his honor and fidelity to principle; over these he strode, booted and spurred, and stamped upon them with indignation and scorn. But I cannot give even a synopsis of his speech. Altogether it was a splendid effort, and will be remembered a long time by those who heard it.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN MUSCOGEE.

Extract from a letter from a well-informed gentleman in Muscogee county. We would like to give the name of the writer, as it would carry weight, but we are not permitted to do so:

The Colquitt cause is fast gaining in numbers, and the opposition are beginning to feel and recognize it. If things go on as they are now we will carry Muscogee in October, with the aid of the county vote, which is said to be solid for Colquitt. The colored vote is also solid. The Norwood hurrah is confined to the city, and it grows small by degrees and beautifully less.

How are things working in Atlanta? The Norwood men say here that they are offering premiums for Colquitt men in Atlanta, but so far can't find one. If they want to exhibit a Colquitt man in Atlanta as a curiosity, I think we can spare them one, for here they will soon be more common than Norwood men.

If Colquitt demoralizes the Norwood leaders when he speaks in September as much as Gordon did last week, I am inclined to think the grand army of Norwood will be composed of officers only.

[The Norwood people do not offer premiums on the ground of Colquitt men. Fulton will show up in October even better than Muscogee. —EDITOR'S CONSTITUTION.]

On the Stump.

DECATUR, September 2.—Sam Small and Howard Van Epps, spoke at this place, yesterday, and at Stone Mountain, last night. I have heard of no changes made by their speeches. Colonel Hawkins will speak at this place next Tuesday in favor of Governor Colquitt. Colonel E. M. Word, editor of DeKalb News and Professor John T. Graves, both representing Governor Colquitt, will address the people on the gubernatorial question at Panthersville, Saturday, September 4, Stone Mountain, September 11, and Mountain September 18. Hon. M. A. Candler will speak at Panthersville September 4. Colonel H C. Jones, candidate for representative, will speak at each of the above named places at time mentioned.

A Card from Smith Easley, Jr.

ATLANTA, September 2.—Editors Constitution: In glancing over your journal this morning to my surprise I noticed among the proceedings of the Griffin convention, the following:

"W. A. Pledger was called on and made one of his best speeches on the issues of the day, in which he gave a decided lean toward Norwood for governor."

Allow me to state that Pledger did nothing of the kind. But he did say he was for the nomination of a republican for governor and if the convention failed to nominate, then every man is left free to vote as he pleases and that he would use his own discretion in the premises. There was no mention of Colquitt or Norwood by Mr Pledger This I know to be a fact because I copied his speech. What could have prompted "C. T. L." to misrepresent Mr. Pledger I am at a loss to know.

On our return home to-day a vote was taken in the cars for Colquitt and Norwood and Colquitt had two to one. Among the same voters Hancock had one majority over Garfield.

Mr. Pledger is absent, and as a friend I do not desire to see him misrepresented. Respectfully,

SMITH W. EASLEY, JR.

For the Senate.

GREENSBORO, September 2.—Hon. Columbus Heard of this place was nominated on Friday, at Crawfordville, for senator of this district. A better selection could not have been made The judge is solid and will step up without any trouble.

Morgan's Primary.

MADISON, September 2.—The primary election by the democratic party of Morgan county, to select a candidate for the legislature, resulted in the nomination of F. C. Foster.

The Fourth District.

LAGRANGE, September 2.—The republican convention of the fourth district met here yesterday. Nine delegates were elected to the state convention. Two resolutions were adopted: the one that it was not expedient to nominate a candidate either for congress or governor; the other that no man should be voted for for the legislature who denies the negro the right to sit on juries.

Norwood at Newnan.

NEWNAN, September 2.—A large crowd assembled at the depot yesterday to receive the Hon. T. M. Norwood. His speech of two hours and fifteen minutes was respectfully listened to by a large number of people, interrupted occasionally by questions from Colquitt's friends, which were promptly answered. His speech was highly satisfactory to his friends, but as yet I have not heard of more than half a dozen converts.

Colonel Johnson's Appointments.

Colonel J. A. W. Johnson will address the people of Gordon county at Calhoun in the interest of Governor Colquitt on Tuesday, the 7th day of September. Colonel Johnson is one of the most eloquent speakers in the state, and is a valuable addition to the corps of Colquitt orators.

Senatorial Convention.

WILLIAM J. WINN, OF COBB, NOMINATED ON THE 195TH BALLOT.

The convention was called to order yesterday at 2 o'clock by the chairman, Colonel P. W. Alexander. The call of counties was had, and all responded to their names. Charles W. Smith, of the Fulton delegation, made a short speech, saying that he favored the abolishment of the rotation plan; that it was the duty of the people to put in office the best men in the district, regardless of what county he lived in.

Mr. Winn stated that his reason for saying, on the day before yesterday, that Cobb would not vote for Fulton's man, was that he did not consider it Fulton's time to name the senator; that he would cheerfully support Fulton when her time arrived.

The 162d ballot was then taken and the result stood: Goodwin 6, Sessions 4, Spence 2.

The 169th ballot was reached and no change had been made in the vote.

At this juncture the Fulton delegation retired to consult among themselves. They returned, and a ballot was had which showed no change in affairs.

One of the Fulton delegation then stated that Mr. Goodwin was near at hand, and moved that he be invited to address the convention.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Goodwin made his appearance. He made a short address to the convention, saying that while he would be pleased to receive the nomination, he considered such a result unlikely, and as the delegates had been balloting for nearly three days without reaching a conclusion, he felt it his duty to withdraw his name.

The Fulton delegation then divided, casting three votes for Spence, two for Sessions and one for A. A. Cloud, of Clayton, making the vote stand, Spence 5, Sessions 6, Cloud 1. Two ballots were had without a change, when Mr. Mayer put in nomination the name of Luther J. Glenn. On that ballot the vote stood Spence 4, Cloud 1, Glenn 1 and Sessions 6. Clayton then changed her vote to Cloud and the figures stood: Sessions, 6; Cloud, 4; Glenn, 2.

At this point, Mr. A. C. McIntosh, of Cobb, made a few remarks regretting the condition of affairs, and placing in nomination the name of William J. Winn, of Cobb. Mr. Winn stated that he was in the convention as a proxy, and his fellow delegates could vote for him if they chose to do so, but he would continue to cast his ballot for W. M. Sessions.

The balloting was resumed, Mr. Winn receiving three of Cobb's votes and sessions receiving one. On the 176th ballot, the vote stood: Winn 6, Cloud 5, Sessions 1. Mr. Winn then asked leave of absence and Mr. McIntosh cast the full vote of Cobb for him, and for the next seven ballots the vote stood: Winn 6, Cloud 6. At this point Mr Mayer began voting one vote for Goodwin. By some mistake on the part of the Fulton delegation, the 184th ballot gave Winn 7, but before the result could be declared, a delegate changed his vote and the tie remained unbroken. For the next four ballots the vote stood: Winn 6, Cloud 5, Goodwin 1.

The votes then changed to a tie between Winn and Cloud, and so continued until the 194th ballot had been taken.

On the 195th ballot the vote stood: Winn 7, Cloud 5; and Mr. Winn was declared the duly elected nominee of the democratic party for the state senate in the 55th senatorial district.

The chairman requested THE CONSTITUTION to republish the names of the executive committee of the district and to say that a call is made for the committee to meet and organize in the reading room of the Kimball house on Saturday, September 4th.

Below we give the names:

Clayton—W. T. Sims, George D. Stewart.
Cobb—E. L. Litchfield, W. J. Winn.
Fulton—Hoke Smith, Howell C. Glenn.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

How They Take It.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION met Mr. J. T. Spence, and Messrs. Blalock and Waldrop, the Clayton county delegates to the senatorial convention, at the Markham, last night, and in the course of conversation those gentlemen expressed their intention to work for the nominee of the convention. While conscious of the justice of Clayton's claims, they will nevertheless, yield, and declare their intention to give Mr. Winn a warm support.

Milner for Colquitt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILNER, September 2.—The supporters of Governor Colquitt met to-night and organized a Colquitt club with sixty-two members. Enthusiasm intense. Put Milner down as solid for Colquitt.

S. HOLMES.

At Bell's Building.

THE MEETING OF THE COLQUITT CAMPAIGN CLUB

According to announcement the Colquitt campaign clubs of the fourth and fifth wards, met last night at the Bell building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. There was a large attendance of citizens, and before the meeting adjourned quite an enthusiasm was aroused

The house was called to order by Captain R. L. Barry, and hardly had he taken his seat before loud calls for Mr. J. C. Dunlap were heard from all parts of the hall. Mr. Dunlap responded in a half hour talk which was well received.

Captain Barry then introduced Mr. B. F. Abbott, who entertained the house for another half hour. Mr Abbott's speech was grand and logical, and his review of Governor Colquitt's administration and his refutation of the charges against him were calculated to add to his already large following. He spoke of the feeling manifested outside of the state in regard to the split in the Georgia democracy, and called upon all true democrats to rally to the support of Hancock and for him that triumph to which he is entitled.

Mr. T. J. Hooks was called upon and gave the audience some good sound advice, and strongly advocated the re-election of Governor Colquitt.

After these gentlemen had completed their remarks Dr. West, a leading colored man, took the floor and spoke at some length upon the situation. He referred to the charges made against Governor Colquitt in regard to the chain-gang system, and said that the governor was in no way responsible for the abuses now practiced, and declared that the colored people would give him seventy-five thousand votes.

Mr. E. Long, a colored delegate to the republican state convention, and a citizen of Palmetto, made a short and warm address, in which he advocated the re election of Governor Colquitt and pledged his county for him by a large majority.

The club adjourned to meet next Thursday at the same place, when Colonel W. A. Hawkins will address the assembly.

Pledger and Atkins in Macon.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 2.—W. A. Pledger and ex-Collector Atkins of Savannah, spoke last night to a large crowd of whites and negroes upon state questions. Pledger advocated the suspension of the decision until the republican convention met. Atkins advocated a republican nominee, and favored Norwood if no republican was put up. Atkins's speech was a bloody shirt effort. It produced no impression. F. H. R.

Republican Ratification.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION was at the city hall last night, armed with a plentiful supply of paper, to report the meeting of the republicans called to ratify the nomination of J. C. Freeman. A very small crowd was in attendance, and Mr. Jonathan Norcross informed the assembled darkeys that owing to Mr. Freeman's absence from the city the meeting would be postponed to next Monday night, at which time a band of music and a fresh supply of enthusiasm would be on hand.

CLEVER HOTEL ROBBERS.

A Case at the Tremont House Which Baffles the Police.

NEW YORK, September 2.—A mysterious robbery that baffles the utmost efforts of the police, to find a clue to its perpetrators, took place in the Tremont hotel between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock Monday morning. The thieves carried away over $1,500 worth of property, and left not the slightest trace by which they might be detected. Superintendent Walling was called upon yesterday by Mr. Whithed, one of the proprietors of the hotel, who reported the case. He was referred to Inspector Byrnes, chief of the central office detectives, to whom he gave the full particulars in the matter.

It appears that on Sunday night a party of souther gentlemen who were stopping at the hotel went out and did not return until after midnight, when they went to their rooms. The gentlemen were Mr. William K. Falkner, of Petersburg, Va., who occupied No. 83, on the second floor. Messrs. T. J. Welsh, W. C Moore and J. F. Hunter, all of Lancaster, S. C., who occupied room No. 84, on the third floor, and Mr. S. T. Jenkins, of Atlanta, Ga., who had room No. 86 on the top floor. The doors of the three rooms were securely locked when the gentlemen retired, and were in the same condition when the occupants of the rooms awoke yesterday morning.

It appeared, however, that during the night the rooms had been entered by false keys and much property was missing. Mr. Falkner found that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $400 and much prized by him from associations. From Mr. Welsh had been stolen $1,000 in crisp bank notes, which, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, were in his trowsers pocket when he fell asleep. Forty dollars had been taken from Mr. Hunter and twenty from Mr. Moore. A gold watch and chain valued at $100 could not be found in the vest pocket of Mr. Jenkins, although he had left it there before going to bed.

The five gentlemen called on Mr. Whithed and told him of their losses. He was very much surprised and annoyed and made rigid inquiries among the servants and employes of the hotel, but none could tell anything in relation to the robbery. All denied the slightest knowledge of it. The matter was a mystery. The doors were examined, but showed no marks of violence. The locks were in perfect condition. It was evident that to enter the rooms the thieves had used false keys.

Mr. Whithed then went to police headquarters and reported the robbery. Inspector Byrnes detailed Detective Von Gerichton to work up the case, and he, together with Detective Crowley, of the fifteenth precinct, in which is the Tremont house, all day yesterday and last evening were at work on it. They had long talks with the gentlemen who had been robbed, and obtained from them accurate descriptions of the missing articles. Notwithstanding this, and the fact of their questioning everybody in the hotel until a late hour last night, they obtained not the faintest clue to to the robbery, which promises to remain an unsolved mystery.

Taking the Barracks.

About 12 o'clock last night John Stewart, Sam Nichols and Joe Nichols got full of rum on Peters street and started out to take in the barracks, but did not succeed. They succeeded, however, in tearing down quite an amount of fencing, breaking several window glasses and pulling down vines on several porches. They also made a charge upon Humphreys street and Bone alley, but just as they were emerging from the last named avenue they were captured by Officers Starnes and Brooks, who escorted them to the station-house, when they gave bond for their appearance this morning before the recorder.

FORMING HIS LINES.

BARNUM'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A Bold and Active Thirty Day Campaign, in which Indiana will be Secured and Ohio will be Seriously Threatened—Irving Hall and Tammany in Union.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—The Times publishes a special dispatch from New York, which, after speaking of Chairman Barnum's silence and absence of display—which have been interpreted as evidence of inefficiency and want of bold, aggressive policy—gives the following information in regard to the chairman's campaign policy:

New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have the most systematic and thorough work done in them, as may now be appreciated by the assured union of the Tilden and Kelly forces in New York, the nomination of English in Connecticut, and the withdrawal of Abbott in New Jersey; and if organization, canvassing and all the appliances common in desperate elections can carry them for Hancock, it will be done. Barnum regards New York and New Jersey safe in any contingency, and he is quite confident of Connecticut.

But Barnum has worked most where he has been least seen and least felt by the republicans. He went to Ohio and Indiana a month ago and laid the grounds for the most complete organization of both states, and he will open the most aggressive campaigns there about thirty days before the October election. The preliminary work has been most effectively but quietly done, and instead of concentrating on Indiana he will compel the republicans to make a desperate and costly struggle to save Ohio. Barnum is now in Ohio, and has been there for three days, although it has not been publicly announced, and he is there on business. He is fully satisfied that Ohio is a doubtful state with Garfield, and will startle the republican leaders by his bold and hopeful efforts to carry it. He now feels certain of both the Cincinnati districts, and as Cincinnati has carried the state in every close contest since 1875, he regards it as fairly debatable, and he will throw his best speakers and his hitherto well-husbanded means equally into Ohio and Indiana for a thirty-day fight. The loss of Indiana in October, or a nominal republican majority then for the state ticket, would in his judgment carry New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, California, Nevada and Oregon without costly campaigns and by large majorities.

You may rely upon the statement that before the middle of September the republican leaders will understand what Barnum has been doing, and they will be more earnest in their defensive campaign in Ohio than their aggressive campaign in Indiana. Barnum's theory about Indiana is that it is naturally a democratic state, and that the democrats need only to summon their own strength on the home stretch to carry it by a decided majority. He has been there, and English is in perfect accord with Barnum's policy to have every vote canvassed, the local organizations for building and polling their vote thoroughly perfected, supply them with documents, and devote the last thirty days of the contest to the boldest aggressive operations. The republicans have been running a shouting and costly campaign in Indiana for a full month, and when Barnum and English shall be ready to advance their whole line at once, the resources of the republicans will be largely exhausted, and with defiant assaults, made simultaneously in Ohio and Indiana, they will be equal to the struggle.

Barnum has not a doubt about Indiana, as he has regarded it as merely a matter of organization, effort and money. English has the money to offset the double assessments upon federal office-holders for Indiana, and he will spend it, because he knows that to fail to allow the republicans to buy the state away from him. Up to this time the democrats have not spent one dollar in Indiana for ten spent by the republicans; but after the middle of September the democrats will have more to spend than the republicans, and Barnum and English will see that it goes "where it will do the most good." They both believe in spending money only once in elections, while the republicans will be compelled to do their work and make and pay their contracts over again after their treasury and their parties have been well exhausted.

My information on these points is from the most reliable sources, and you may confidently look for Barnum's strategy to develop as I have foreshadowed. Ohio will be as much a battle ground in October as Indiana, and the republicans will be compelled to defend their supremacy there as much as the democrats will be compelled to defend their supremacy in Indiana. In an editorial on this dispatch the Times will say:

The information given in our special dispatch from New York in regard to Chairman Barnum's movements and intentions is from most reliable sources, and it may be accepted by the leaders of both sides as mapping out the future of the great battle. Those who know Mr. Barnum understand that he is not an idler nor a dress-parade politician. He is of the Tilden school—shrewd, sagacious and tireless; and the first visible results of his organizing policy are given in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, while the silence of his guns in Ohio and Indiana is explained by his desire to fight the great battle and spend his munitions of war but once to decide the issue. Whether this expectations in regard to Ohio and Indiana will be realized is a question for the verdicts of those states can only decide; but pre cipitating bold, aggressive campaigns in both these states, with ample forces and with

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1880.

THE organs say the census shows that illiteracy is increasing in the south, and if this is a fact, it is our duty not to evade the trouble, but to go at work to secure a different result in 1890. Prosperity and increasing ignorance are incompatible, and either the latter must go or the former will never come among us to stay.

ST. LOUIS has established a cotton call board for the sale of spots and futures. It is getting so that no city is complete without a call board for the sale of some kind of futures. It does not matter whether the stuff dealt in is wheat, cotton, pork or stocks—anything to gratify the desire for speculation that exists at all trade centers.

Do the people of the the fifth district desire to see the representation of Georgia in the house of representation maintained? If so, let them cast a solid vote for Mr. Hammond. If Georgia holds all her present strength, it will be through the operations of a fraction of a ratio, and a republican can not be relied on to give Georgia a member on a fraction.

THE imports of merchandise are still increasing, but the exports are keeping pace with them, and something more besides. This state of things fills the treasury, while it turns a flood of gold into the country. Foreign gold is now arriving at the rate of about four millions a week, and it is believed that this will be kept up until November. The excess of exports over imports for July, 1880, was $13,718,000 against an excess of $9,644,000 in July, 1879.

THE death of Robert McClelland, of Michigan, which occurred last Monday, recalls a period that now seems almost a part of another century—a period of peace and prosperity, and democratic rule. The dead statesman was in congress in 1843, was governor of Michigan in 1852, and was secretary of the interior in President Pierce's cabinet throughout his administration. Of late he lived quietly in a Michigan village.

MR. W. J. WINN, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings in another column, has been nominated by the convention of the 35th senatorial district as the democratic candidate for senator. Mr. Winn is a young lawyer of ability. He is twenty-seven years old, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He is a son of Hon. W. L. Winn, of Cobb, who formerly represented the 35th district in the senate. He is a popular young man both in Cobb and Fulton, and will make a good race.

THE Albany Advertiser has come to the conclusion that the usury law is a delusion and a snare, and makes bold to say so in terms that are not likely to be misunderstood. The idea that the price of money can be regulated by law is one of the fallacies that has long afflicted the public mind. It is a little singular, in this connection, that while Peagreens of legislative renown would relieve the citizen of all discretion in the matter of borrowing money, they dare not disturb the real usury that lurks behind long or short credits. And yet how silly to attempt to regulate the one without regulating the other!

AT a democratic mass meeting held in Savannah, Tuesday night, a legislative ticket composed of the names of Colonel John Screven, Colonel W. S. Basinger, and Colonel E. C. Anderson, was recommended to the regular democratic meeting, to be hereafter held, for nomination. This ticket is one of the best that could have been selected. The gentlemen named are not only among the best and most popular citizens of Savannah, but are thoroughly representative men. Colonel Screven has never allowed himself to become conspicuous in politics, but in all the essential elements that go to make up the moral and intellectual fibre of a man, he is one of the strongest men in the state. He announced to the meeting that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination, but his fellow-citizens seem determined to press it upon him. Colonel Basinger and Colonel Anderson are likewise strong men, and Chatham will honor herself and the state by sending up such a delegation.

By Acclamation.

In the midst of the confusion and division that exist in the democratic party on the gubernatorial issue, it is gratifying to know that in a majority of the congressional districts the party is holding firmly to its organization. In the third district, the opposition to General Phil Cook, which was bruited around in the newspapers and up and down the resounding banks of the Flint, amounted to nothing when the people came to speak. He was nominated for re-election to congress by acclamation at Hawkinsville last Wednesday. This action of the democracy of the third is something more than an indorsement. It is a deserved tribute to the faithful, cautious and efficient manner in which General Cook has served his own immediate constituents and the people of the state, and is based on qualities vastly more substantial than merely personal popularity.

Wednesday, the convention of the eighth congressional district met in Augusta, Major Joseph Ganahl in the chair. After the usual preliminaries, Judge Hook presented the name of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and the sage of Liberty Hall was renominated by a rising vote. As a member of congress, Mr. Stephens represents the whole south, and it would be to the honor and profit of the democratic party if the democratic majority in the house of representatives were to shape its policy in accordance with the suggestions of the old commoner. He is wise in council, conservative in action, and impartial in judgment. Mr. Stephens is not a party man in the strict meaning of that term—that is to say, he is not a partisan; but the principles of democracy are the rule and guide of his political conduct, and it is as safe to trust his prudent patriotism as to pool opinions in a caucus. We may not always agree with Mr. Stephens on questions of party policy, but in disagreeing with him we feel perfectly sure of the purity of his motives and of his exalted patriotism. Comparatively speaking, Mr. Stephens is still strong and vigorous. His wonderful intellect still stands guard over the frail and wasted body, and he bids fair to be of service to the state for years to come.

General Gordon's Speech.

We present elsewhere the full text of General Gordon's Columbus speech—a speech that bore so heavily upon the consciences of a small portion of the audience that some of them gave vent to their grief and indignation in a series of hisses. These genteel manifestations seem to have had the effect of spurring General Gordon into making an effort which will easily rank with the best campaign addresses of the day. The speech is well worth reading, not only for the facts and arguments it contains, but for a certain bold and racy readiness of thought and expression that rises at times into passages of genuine eloquence. He seems to have succeeded in imparting to the more thoughtful portion of his audience the hearty contempt which he felt for the rowdy element which had by some means found its way into the hall, and he dealt his blows right and left with the fearlessness of a man who knows his cause is just.

General Gordon devoted himself more particularly to the speech of ex-Governor Smith, which was in a shape to invite his attention, and he stated some telling facts in that connection which add to the interest of the campaign. He brought prominently forward, for one thing, the fact that Governor Smith, in 1876, gave the convict lease his approval, and that upon him, rather than upon Governor Colquitt, must rest the responsibility of the convict system as it now exists in Georgia. The best that Governor Colquitt could do upon coming into office was to seek to mitigate the evils of a thoroughly bad law. This, to an appreciable extent, he has succeeded in doing; but the fact remains—and is patent to any intelligent person—that the miseries of which the colored people complain, and which form the basis of Colonel Alston's report, are inseperable from the law itself. If the convict system, approved by Governor Smith, and improved by Governor Colquitt, is to remain the law, the evils will continue to exist, and neither Mr. Norwood nor any other person could go further in the direction of mitigating them than Governor Colquitt. But we merely intended to call attention to General Gordon's speech.

The Next Congress.

The republicans have refused to nominate candidates for congress in the seventh, eighth and ninth districts of this state; in the first and fifth districts they have given the independents the cold shoulder by placing out-and-out republicans in nomination. Their nominee in the first district, Mr. Collins, is the collector of the port of Brunswick, and in the fifth or Atlanta district they have nominated Mr. Freeman. We speak mildly when we say there is danger of a democratic reverse in each of these districts if the democrats do not present a solid front to the party that upholds centralization and sectionalism. Mr. Freeman is not running for the empty honor of leadership; he has been in congress and he desires to go there again. He has, too, a barrel that is very well filled, and if he can show to the republican congressional campaign committee that he has a good chance to be elected, his own barrel will be supplemented by liberal supplies from the general fund of the party. Division in the democratic ranks under such circumstances would be the height of folly. Mr. Hammond can be elected if the democrats of the district will stand together; and there is certainly no man who thinks he is not an honor to his state and district wherever placed.

The republicans are not so engrossed in the presidential contest as to forget the composition of the next house. The reverse is the truth, for they are watching the congressional districts as closely as a hawk watches the chicken it wants to gobble up. They expect, it is reported from Washington, to gain twenty-two seats, and if they secure a net gain of ten seats the control of the next house will be in their hands. The importance therefore of doing nothing in Georgia to increase their power in the general government cannot be overestimated. If the republicans control the next house, they will be in a position to dictate, to some extent, the terms of the next apportionment of members of congress, and to say what shall be done on the fractions of ratios. If they succeed in overturning the democratic majority in the senate by carrying New Jersey and Indiana, there might be nothing in the way of a barefaced partisan apportionment except the house. And so with all other disputed subjects of the next two years. We put it to every democrat whether he can in all conscience and patriotism afford to weaken his party at this time in this or any other district? The action taken in these two districts by the republicans is doubtless in accordance with instructions from republican headquarters at Washington and New York, and nothing short of a solid democratic vote can frustrate the schemes of these crafty managers.

MR. NORWOOD seems to be laboring under the impression that the people of Georgia need vindicating. For our part we take no such melancholy view of politics.

ARE we to understand from the minority organs that when Mr. Norwood gets to be governor he proposes to furnish the convicts with rocking-chairs and weak lemonade, or does he propose to go further and abolish the lease system? We would like to know, furthermore, how Mr. Norwood proposes to do anything in this direction that will not be done by Governor Colquitt?

ARE we to have a triangular contest in the fifth congressional district, resulting in the election of a republican? Let us hope that the disorganizing tendencies of the times have not entirely turned the heads of democrats.

THE minority organs should shake the bushes in order to see what has become of Mr. Jonathan Norcross and his thirty thousand white republicans. Mr. Norwood and these white republicans seem to have similar views with respect to the undesirability of the colored voter.

MR. NORWOOD'S convict catechism is embellished with a cut of a colored convict loaded down with ball and chain. In order to convey a correct impression of Mr. Norwood's idea of the negro, the picture should have been provided with a tail.

IF Colonel Forsyth, the republican candidate for congress in the seventh district, runs at all, he will have to run as an independent. There seems to be no room for white republicans in Georgia save as recipients of federal offices.

IT will next be in order for the minority organs to claim that Governor Colquitt has hit their candidate with a pair of brass knucks.

THE minority organs claim that General Lawton will shortly make a speech in Macon in behalf of Mr. Norwood. General Lawton has been absent from the state. When he steps back into Georgia and grasps the situation he will probably have other engagements. But it is queer that Norwood speakers should be needed in Macon. From some casual remarks let fall by the Hon. S. Jemison recently we were led to infer that the canvass in Bibb had become such a one-sided affair that the hotels refused to entertain Colquitt men, and that the railroad agents refused to sell tickets to those who were not provided with Norwood badges. Perhaps we misconstrued the remarks, but this was the inference to be drawn.

IT is stated that Major Zach Hargrove, of Rome, emphasized an oration the other day by striking a colored man. This abuse of the negro by white republicans must be limited by law.

IN the midst of an exciting campaign, the most commonplace fact can be adroitly invested with a certain degree of interest. "There is no telling," remarked Mr. Norwood in his LaGrange speech, "how soon "we may all be in the chain-gang." Observe how vague and yet how plausible the statement is.

LET us hope that the minority organs will not lose sight of the important fact that General Hancock is a candidate for the office of purveyor-general of democratic affairs for these United States. This is worth remembering.

MR. NORWOOD is beginning to betray considerable uneasiness in regard to the harmony of the democratic party. This uneasiness would have been timely if it had shown itself when the committee of nine were twining a laurel wreath for his brow; but at present it is perfectly gratuitous. The crisis is past. The party is practically solid for Colquitt and the people.

IN GENERAL.

—"I am waiting, my darling, for thee." —King Alfonso.

—Women resemble flowers. They shut up when they sleep.—Evanston Index.

—Sara Bernhardt has purchased 300 pairs of gloves for her American tour.

—Gloves are not now considered indispensable for a gentleman's toilet.

—Now that the seashore bathing season is about over displays of fine hosiery will be confined principally to the store windows.

—The oyster has telegraphed to every hotel in this city for winter accommodations.

—General Grant never voted but once at a presidential election. That was for Buchanan in 1856.

—General Garfield preferred the rations at the capitol restaurant to those of the camp

—Village lock ups are peculiar things The combination lock is generally a rail placed against a blacksmith shop door.

—It is said that Hamilton Fish spent more money in Washington while he was living there than is spent by all the members of the present cabinet.

—The prince of Wales owes $3,000,000. "If you'll let me off," says the prince to his multitude of creditors, "I'll be your king when the old lady's gone, and won't charge you a cent."

—A dispatch from Servia says that the Skuptscsena will meet at Kragujevatz in September. This is a good deal better than having a Gracziowlilking meet at Czwrxxl vgzvcvtz in December.

—Within a circle drawn with a radius of sixteen miles, with the public buildings of Philadelphia as a centre, there are over a million inhabitants. A similar treatment of New York would show a population of two millions.

—Mr. H. V. Redfield, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has been traveling in Virginia, says that he sees no chance of Garfield's carrying that state through the readjuster movement.

—During the past three weeks oil paintings of an invoice value of $80,000, which Vanderbilt purchased for his new gallery since he has been in Europe have passed through the custom-house. The duties on them amount to $8,000.

—Worn-out horses are bought to feed the carniverous animals at the Philadelphia Zoo, and it takes about four horses a week to supply the amount required. They are got for four or five dollars apiece, which makes them much cheaper than beef.

—Oh, yes; the women ought to learn to swim. Have them about twenty pounds of flannel bathing suit, and tell 'em to strike out right out. No boy ever yet learned to swim in a bathing suit, but women can.

—"If you are a quiet, honest citizen of Galveston, how did those skeleton keys and brass knuckles happen to be in your coat pocket?" "I reckon, judge, me and the policeman must have changed coats in the scuffle. We were very much excited."

—The will of the late George Ripley, the veteran literary editor of the New York Tribune, bequeaths $1,000 each to two nieces and another relative; the rest of the property to his wife, and in case of her death, to Cornelia Van Groll, of Germany, an adopted daughter.

—The story about the reunion of the Sprague family at Canonchet the other day and the adjustment of the misunderstanding between the ex-governor and his wife is now denied They are going ahead with their proceedings to secure an "amicable divorce." It is not thought that Senator Conkling's influence on the stump in Indiana will be deleteriously affected by this announcement.

—The New York Sun has good authority for stating that President Noyes of the Oneida Community, has started a new community near Clifton, Niagara Falls, where he will reside hereafter with his wife and "three or four younger and unmarried women." Noyes is said to have left his Oneida fellowers by stealth and in some alarm when he found them determined to throw over his doctrines and get married.

—Scarcely two weeks ago Miss Adelaide Neilson rode through the streets of Paris in a magnificent landau, a woman of marvelous beauty, the pet of fortune, all men adored her and women envied while they could not but acknowledge her transcendent charms. Twelve hours later she died miserably in a mean apartment, and her body, wrapped in a sheet and rolled in a packing cloth, was trundled through the streets of the city to the morgue in a carter's wagon, which scarcely concealed it from public view. The vicissitudes of life are rarely presented in such striking contrast in a single day.

The Silent Vote.

Brooklyn Times, rep.

Four years ago, under the pressure of hard time, there was a general clamor for a change. Thousands of quiet, industrious citizens, who had for years voted the republican ticket, under the impulse of this sentiment, went to the polls and voted for Tilden and "reform." It was that silent vote of the dissatisfied or lukewarm republicans that gave New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to the democratic party. This year the silent vote is on the other side. Nobody wants a change except a handful of noisy politicians, hungry for office. The country is prosperous and a change could only result in disaster. This year thousands of hard-working democrats, without saying anything, and without exposing themselves to the remonstrances of their old associates, will silently and quietly vote for Garfield and Arthur. The silent vote is on the republican side this year, and it will make a difference of 60,000 votes in New York state alone.

English, of Connecticut.

New Haven Register.

James E. English was born March 13, 1812. During 68 years of active business and political life he has never been sick a day; never took a drop of medicine and never called a physician. His health is perfect; his form as straight as an arrow, his step as active and quick as a boy of 20, his eye is bright and his natural force unabated. What is more to the point, the republicans will find before the campaign is over, that to overwhelm English is the liveliest "old man" they have seen for many a day, and that he will give them such a sound political drubbing that they'll think they've been struck by lightning on election day.

Advertising Pays.

Atchison (Kan.) Patriot.

It is sometimes questioned by merchants whether advertising pays. The question will hardly bear discussion in the light of the following facts, rates for transient advertising being figured: "The Chicago Tribune, it is said, for a column a year receives $25,000. The New York Herald receives for its lowest priced column $39,725, and for its highest $348,000. The New York Tribune for its lowest $29,704, and for its highest $85,648, and these papers are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their columns. Their patronage comes not from any desire to assist the respective papers, but from business men who find it profitable to 'advertise.'"

Bright Democratic Prospects.

Bedford Gazette.

The prospects of democratic success at the coming election are brightening every day. The thoughtful men of the republican party are tired of sectional strife and see no way to end it, save by the election of the hero of Gettysburg to the presidency. Prosperity for the whole country cannot come until sectional animosities die out. The republican party teaches the doctrine of hate. Hate your neighbors. Hate your brothers. The democratic party teaches peace and good will to all sections, states and people alike. Good men in the republican party see and feel this and they will vote for General Hancock.

Why We Are for Hancock.

Elmira Free Press.

He is higher, purer and fitter.
He is grander, cleaner, more honest.
He is more forgiving, more faithful.
He is larger stronger, handsomer, fuller, freer.
He is braver, more generous, more just.
He is good, better, best.
He is recorded, transcribed and approved.
He is more modest, more worthy, more truthful.
He is more patriotic, oftener and longer.
He is wiser, calmer, more courageous.
He is law abiding, law loving, law protecting.
He has more friends, better and stronger.

Trying to Save Ohio.

Manchester Union.

The republican talk about carrying Indiana is mere brag and bluster. That state has been securely democratic since 1872. There is no more probability that the republicans will carry it than that they will carry New Jersey. They hope to frighten the democracy into concentrating their entire efforts upon that state, in order that they may save Ohio for themselves, which there is danger that they will lose. That is the long and short of the whole matter

How to Convince a Turk.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The dress parade of war vessels, which the great powers of Europe are preparing as a "naval demonstration" for the intimidation of the Turks, will be a very ridiculous performance, which the porte will no doubt enjoy as much as the other governments. The Turk was never yet known to take a peaceful hint. He has to be kicked very vigorously before he can be made to understand and act.

Features of a Campaign Biography.

New York Times.

As is generally known, the campaign life differs radically from all biographies. It displays the accuracy, discrimination, and impartiality of a tombstone inscription.

Improving With Practice.

Elmira Free Press.

General Garfield fought his battles o'er again on Wednesday, and they do say he did it far better than in the first instance.

On the Size of it.

New York Star.

Henceforth the only wagers upon the result in the empire state will be based on the magnitude of Hancock's majority.

Suggestive, Very.

New Haven Register.

J—Ames A. Garfield is a suggestive way of writing the name of the republican candidate for president.

—If the Baby is to have health, it must have sound and refreshing sleep. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup insures this. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—A company, with a capital of $1,000,000 has been formed in Cincinnati to heat the city with steam.

Eminent Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Writes: I have tested the virtues of Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF in DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, and have found it the best remedy I ever used. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents. 204 june11—d&wly f m r m L

—General DeFuniak has declined to take charge of the road in Mexico, and he will remain with the Louisville and Nashville company.

—No one can take Dr. Tutt's Pill's and remain long unwell. They increase the powers of Digestion, and excite the absorbents to action. The old stereotyped opinion that Calomel must be used "to carry off the Bile," has given away before the light of science. The Vegetable Kingdom furnishes a remedy free from all deleterious effects. Such are Tutt's Pills,

—Track-walkers on the New York Central are to be uniformed and armed.

H. H. P.

No medicine has ever become so popular in so short a time; and why? Because its merits recommend it, and it costs but 50 cents to try it. Three hundred dozen sold in two months. 109 aug9—d1y

—The venerable Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, has emerged from his delirium, but his recovery cannot be hoped for.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised: and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—Express.

—Colfax vouches for Garfield. One lame duck supporting another.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover." W. E. SANFORD. Holley, New York, February 25, 1880. aug15 d3w sun wed&fri&w3w

—President Hayes and party during their stay at Sacramento will be the guests of ex-Governor Leland Stanford, a forty-power millionaire. The mayor of Sacramento has called a meeting of citizens to prepare for the president's reception.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate by its healthful action upon the nervous system and stomach, relieves Indigestion, Headache, etc.

—Four new hotels are projected at Long Branch, to be ready for next season.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 28, 1880.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: Justice to you demands that I should give you my experience with your excellent medicine, TEXTHINA. Our little girl just thirteen months old, has had much trouble teething. Every remedy was exhausted in shape of prescription from our family physician. Her bowels continued to pass off pure blood, and burning fever continued for days at a time. Life was almost despaired of. Her mother determined to try TEXTHINA, and, in a day or two, there was a great change—new life had returned—the bowels were nearly regular, and thanks to TEXTHINA, the little babe is now doing well. Yours, etc.,

D. W. MCIVER,
Editor and Proprietor Tuskegee (Ala.) News.
sept—dlm wed fri sun &wkylm no6

—The Washington monument has gained four feet in height since the work of completing it was begun about three weeks ago.

—Every day brings the obelisk pedestal, weighing forty odd tons, nearer to the site chosen for the monolith. On Friday it was dragged half a block nearer. It becomes an interesting question now how long it will take the obelisk itself, which weighs over two hundred tons, to reach its final destination if it takes the pedestal an entire day to go a hundred and fifty feet.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by Inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
sep7 d&wkyf 2d or 4th pg only

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CONNOLLY—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Arthur Connolly and Mr. Tom Sheridan are invited to attend the funeral of the former, from her residence, No. 131 E. Hunter street, at ten o'clock this morning.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., August 31, 1880.
Winter Schedule.
Takes effect September 1st, 1880.

	No. 1. P. M.	No. 3. A. M.
Leave Athens	3:45	5:30
Arrive at Lula	6:15	7:10
Arrive at Atlanta	11:59	11:30
	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Leave Atlanta	4:30	3:30
Leave Lula	8:55	9:30
Arrive at Athens	11:25	11:05

Nos. 1 and 2 daily, Sunday excepted. No. 3 runs on Monday and No. 4 on Saturday only.

All trains connect closely at Lula with South and North bound passenger trains of the Air-Line Railway.

Passengers from Georgia Railroad connect closely with evening trains for all points on Air-Line Railway. LYMAN WELLS,
sept1—dtf Superintendent.

A New 5-room Cottage.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN A BRAN NEW Cottage, (never occupied) on the Boulevard. A perfect gem. Call at once.

G. W. ADAIR,
000 sept2—d1t Real Estate Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL!

BEST QUALITY OF RED ASH COAL, EGG and Stone sizes, at Lowest Market Rates. Apply to FRANCIS WINTHROP,
Superintendent,
Corner Church and Lingard Streets,
sept3—d1t Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE!

I WILL SELL AT THE STATION HOUSE Pound, to the highest bidder, on the 13th instant, if not called for by owner, before day of sale, one Red Cow, taken up by the force for running at large. September 7, 1880.

G. T. ANDERSON,
60 sept3—d1w Chief Police.

HHP

IS A

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTION

FOR

MALARIAL COMPLAINTS,

AND WILL RELIEVE

DYSPEPSIA,

CURE

HEADACHE,

AND PROMOTE

DIGESTION,

For 50 Cents.

HHP

309 aug6—d6m

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure

No. 178 West Peters St.

THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE SOUTH where all kinds of CHRONIC DISEASES are scientifically treated by Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence—together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS, and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN-DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. For further information address

Dr. D. O. ROBERTSON.
sep19 d1y wed fri sun 2dor4thpg

P. WILSON & SONS,

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

Carriage Goods, Saddles.

HARNESS MAKERS AND CARRIAGE Makers will find in our stock anything wanted.

P. WILSON & SONS,

186 and 188 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

428 july28—d3m

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF their forms, Tumors, Ulcers, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought the Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cure: Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 424 apr20—d1y

Artistic Wood Mantels,

CABINET, PIER

—AND—

MANTEL MIRRORS,

Open Fire-places

FOR WOOD OR COAL,

—IN—

Bronze, Nickle, Tile, Brass, Iron, Etc.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,

75 & 77 West 23rd Street,

NEW YORK.

284 aug11—d1m

To Railroad Contractors

GAINESVILLE, JEFFERSON & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.'S President's Office,
GAINESVILLE, GA., August 18th, 1880.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1880, for the work of Clearing, Grading, Masonry and Trestling on the entire line of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad, from Gainesville to Jefferson a distance of about twenty two miles. Proposals may be made for the entire work or any part thereof. Maps and Profile of the line may be seen at the office of Colonel I. Y. Sage, Chief Engineer at Gainesville, Ga., Railway Co., at Atlanta.

Payment will be made monthly in cash as the work progresses, on certificate of Engineer. 20 per cent will be retained till the completion.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. D. CANDLER,
383 aug19 d30d President.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA.,

On and after SUNDAY, July 11th, 1880, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	11 40 p m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	12 25 a m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	8 30 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	5 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 10 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	12 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	4 00 p m
Arrives at Albany	8 35 p
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 25 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 13 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 30 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 10 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta; Augusta and Savannah and Macon and Savannah and Atlanta.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Savannah
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. F. SHELMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St., New York, reopens Sept. 22. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all demands for the higher education of Women.

240 july15—d28w3m thur sun

BUSINESS INDEX.

Leading Firms of Atlanta Classified.

Architects.

FAY & JOHN MOSER, 19½ Broad.

Architect and Superintendent.

LEO. GUSTAVE E., corner Alabama and Pryor streets.

Awnings, Mattresses and Bedding.

HINMAN, J. W., 39½ North Broad. Awnings Mattresses, Bedding, Fine Cabinet Work, Office Desks, etc. Special attention paid to Repairing, Recasting Chairs and Upholstering.

Awnings, Upholstery, Bedding.

ERGINZINGER, A., 12 East Hunter. Mosquito Nets, Bedding, Mattresses. Established 1860.

Atlanta Nurseries.

COLE, M., & CO., on McDonough road, connected with city by Telephone, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses.

Auctioneers.

OLCOTT, E. H., & CO., 32 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. Day Sales Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,

Boots and Shoes.

NOLAN & DOTY, 67 Whitehall. Wholesale and Retail. Also, Leather, Shoe Findings, Hats, Caps, etc. Sign—Black Bear.

Baths—Turkish.

MEDICAL, HYGIENIC AND TURKISH INSTITUTE, 14 Loyd, near Markham House. Cure of Chronic and Blood Diseases.

Broom Factory.

LENFENTEY, A. S., Atlanta Broom Works, No. 48 Decatur street.

Book-Binders and Blank Book Manf'rs.

DUNNE'S NEW BOOK BINDERY—HUGH DUNNE & CO., 19½ Broad.

Cotton Buyers.

ANGIER N. L. & C., 7 W. Alabama. Insurance. Also, Guano—Sterling and Lion brands.

Commission Merchants.

CUMMINGS, J. P., & CO., 37 Broad. Will fill orders for Provisions and Grain. Agents for Peck & Banaher's Lard.

JOHNSON, ELAM, 66 Decatur. Family Groceries, Tennessee Produce, Fruits, Vegetables—Wholesale. Send for quotations.

Crockery, China and Queensware.

RIPLEY, T. R., 89 Whitehall and 96 Broad.

Central Nursery.

LAMBERT, A., Sole Proprietor. Florist and Landscape Gardener. Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, etc.

Coffees, Teas and Spices.

RAMSPECK, G. A., & CO., corner Peachtree and Line. Wholesale and Retail Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices. Iced Tea on draught.

Dyeing Establishment.

WATSON, J. S., & CHAS. HEINZ, 86 S. Pryor All work done neatly and promptly.

Engines and Sawmills.

ANDERSON, J. H., 69 Broad. Separators and Cotton Gins.

5 and 10 Cents Emporium.

KERR & FISHER, 56 Whitehall. 5 and 10 Cent Counter Supplies.

Groceries, Provisions and Fruits.

FLOERSH, A., 50 Peachtree. Dealer in Groceries. Foreign Fruits, etc.

CARLTON, & BRO, 124 Marietta. Free storage. Consignments solicited.

Hotels.

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LAWSHE, ER, 47 Whitehall.

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PHILLIPS & CKEW, 8 and 10 Marietta street. Books.

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PARK, Dr. W. T. Eclectic Physician and Surgeon. Office, Whitehall, junction Cooper and Fair, Atlanta, Georgia.

Pianos and Organs.

BRAUMULLER, O. L. & CO., 70 Whitehall. Branch of Ludden & Bates. Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

ESTEY ORGAN CO., corner of Broad and Alabama—C. M. Cady, Manager.

FREYER, Prof. F. L., 28 Whitehall. Kranich & Bach Pianos and Wilcox & White Organs. General Manager for the South.

PHILLIPS & CREW, 8 and 10 Marietta. Wm. Rauch & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos and Clough & Warren Organs.

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FRIERSON & LEAK, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 35 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. Buy, Sell and Exchange City Property, Farms, Mills, Mill Sites, Water Powers, Mines, Mineral and Wild Lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of our city.

**Restaurant and

A GREAT SPEECH

DELIVERED BY A GREAT MAN.

Speech of Hon. John B. Gordon, Delivered in the Opera House at Columbus, Ga., on Friday Evening, August 27th—A Noble Defense of Gov. Colquitt.

Mr. Friends and Fellow Countrymen: It is my proud privilege to thus address you. You are my friends, I trust, as well as my countrymen. I know of no act, no word, no thought of mine which should debar me from the privilege of claiming the citizens of Columbus as my friends. I am here at the invitation of some of your citizens to address you; but it is to address you as friends. I am here to speak, not in my own cause, but in the cause of truth and justice, of harmony and unity, and of that great state to whose welfare, honor and glory, we owe as citizens, our best and most unselfish services. Like old Paul to his brethren at Corinth, I am here to deprecate dissentions and to bid you, my brethren of the same household of faith, be reconciled one to another. [Applause.]

In respect to national politics, it is a matter of sincere congratulation that we are practically united; and it will be useless to detain you in the discussion of national issues. Suffice it to say that the nomination of Hancock was the naming of the next president. [Applause.] Could you have witnessed as I did at Cincinnati the enthusiasm which his nomination evoked, you would have seen in it the certain presage of the coming victory. [Applause.] As soon as it was demonstrated that Hancock was the choice of a majority of the convention, delegation after delegation fell into line; the banners of the states were borne to the front; the great brass instruments at one end of the mammoth hall pealed forth in inspiring strains that grand anthem, "Should old acquaintance be forgot," the great organ answered back in grandest melody and the whole audience, representatives and people, on floor and galleries, rose as by a common impulse and mingled their voices in the swelling chorus until the very walls and arches of that democratic temple seemed to tremble with the impulse that moved the vast concourse of people. [Applause.] Nothing ever surpassed that demonstration. Nothing can ever surpass it in future. Yes, I mistake, there is one scene in store for us, which will eclipse it. It will occur when Hancock is elected. [Applause.] It will occur when that true American jubilee shall come—when sectional animosities and dissensions shall give place to sectional concord and unity; when the north and east and south and west shall cease to hate and learn to love; [applause;] when all sections, all classes, all creeds, all colors of American citizens, inspired by a common love of country shall recognize a common interest in a common constitution; when the disbanded soldiers of the south and the disbanded soldiers of the north shall rally to the same flag, and with fidelity to the union of equal states which it symbolizes, shall swear that in this American brotherhood war and bloodshed, oppression, wrong and strife, shall be no more. [Loud cheering.] But as I said at the outset, it is useless to discuss before this audience national politics about which we are pratically united.

I must turn, therefore, to another field of discussion in which I am grieved to know we are not united. I allude of course to the state canvass for governor. I approach this discussion with great reluctance, for having retired myself from office, I had hoped the time would never come when I should find myself again in controversy with any citizen of Georgia. I had hoped that in my retirement I should carry with me the good will and friendship of all my countrymen. Outside of my own state, north and south, I believe I can truly say my hopes in this respect have been abundantly realized. But strange it is that in my own state there are a few men—very few I am glad to know—who have never seen anything worthy of commendation in any act of mine or in the motive which prompted it. One of this class of gentlemen has recently made public in your city the animosity toward me which he has long cherished. That man was Governor James M. Smith. Now I never assail a man until he assails me; but then I make it a rule to go for him. [Applause.] Governor Smith sought this city to throw off the bile that has long lain heavily upon his stomach. His animosity toward me of which he has long been apprised, is without the slightest provocation and absolutely without excuse. Not satisfied with disparagement upon the street corners while I was in office, he assails in a public assembly of the people my motives in retiring from office.

Ex-Governor Smith in his public speech delivered in this hall a few nights since wishes to know why I should want to retire from "one of the most elevated offices to which a citizen can aspire." He does not comprehend how any man could get his consent to retire voluntarily from an office. Of course Governor Smith would never have resigned. He has just announced that he never does intend to get out of the office he now holds—that is, he says he don't intend to go out of it until Norwood is elected, and that amounts to the same thing. [Lughter, cheers and hisses.] Well, I shall not quarrel with Governor Smith about his inability to appreciate such an act. Perhaps if I had been a long time trying to get into the senate without being able to do so I might also be annoyed that any man would be willing to give it up. [Laughter.] It is always puzzling to a hungry man to see another person refuse to eat. [Laughter.] But he says I did it so "clandestinely"—"not a suspicion existed" that I would resign. Well, Governor Smith is mistaken about that also. It is true that Governor Smith didn't know anything about my purpose; for not having gone into office with his consent, I did not think it incumbent on me to get his permission to go out of it. [Laughter.] But there were very many men in Georgia, and out of it, as patriotic and as incorruptible as Governor Smith, who have known for a very long time of my purpose to retire from public life, who advised that course and applauded that purpose. Does Governor Smith know the Hon. Martin J. Crawford, your own distinguished townsman and incorruptible jurist? If he will ask Judge Crawford, he will learn from him that more than twelve months ago I told him my purpose to resign, and received from him the encouragement of a friend to do so. Has he ever heard of the Hon. Sam Barnett, one of the railroad commissioners of Georgia, or of Judge Bleckley, who also recently resigned very suddenly, and I presume Governor Smith would say "clandestinely," as Judge Bleckley did not consult him as to what he should do. If Governor Smith thinks it his special prerogative to take care of my conscience and inquire into my motives and if he will consult either of those gentlemen or a good many others, he might have his great grief on account of General Gordon somewhat assuaged. [Great laughter, applause and hisses.]

But Governor Smith says I ought to have told the people kindly why I found it necessary to resign. Well, I thought I had told them kindly, very plainly, in my letter of resignation. I don't think there is anything very obscure or very unkind in that letter. Let us see. Here it is and I will read it.

[Copy of letter of resignation.]

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1880.—To His Excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as United States senator from Georgia.

In taking this step, I am simply carrying out a long cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty, and to a reluctance to leave to service of a generous and noble people who have honored me with the most exalted station, and supported me in the discharge of its duties with the most unswerving confidence.

Since April, 1861, for nearly twenty years, my life has been of incessant anxiety and great labor. More than one-half of that long period has been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the south, and the best interests of the whole country.

And now that the restoration of South Carolina and Louisiana to the rights of self-government secures to the whole south her full and rightful representation in the legislative department of federal government, it leaves me free to consult my inclinations and the imperative duties of my family, without detriment to the public service, I give way to some successor who, I trust, may serve the country with greater ability, but who I am sure cannot do so with greater devotion nor purer motives. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. B. GORDON.

I do not think there is anything obscure or unkind in that letter. It contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But this does not satisfy Governor Smith. Fellow-citizens, do you think that it would have been quite so hard to satisfy Governor Smith about my resignation if Governor Colquitt had appointed him to the vacancy! [Laughter.] Do you think if Governor Smith had been appointed United States senator he would have ever complained of my reasons for resigning or have ever made the harsh, unjust and unwarranted assaults to which you listened a few nights since? I leave you to answer. But he says I resigned only a short time before the end of the session, and he does not understand that. No, it does not suit his purpose to understand it; and I want to say to him that it is a matter of the most perfect indifference to me whether he understands it or not. [Applause.] But to you, fellow-citizens, who are not angry because the sensational lightning failed to strike you, to you who did not expect to be senators, and are therefore not disappointed, to you who are ready to listen to reason and want to do justice, I am glad of an opportunity to again tell you, as I have already done in a published speech months ago, why I resigned only a short while before the end of the session.

[General Gordon here related the circumstances of his resignation and purpose to accept an arrangement in Oregon, the reason why it became necessary for him to decide upon the matter just when he did, his resignation in consequence thereof, and the changes made in his plans after his resignation which enabled him to remain in Georgia. He then proceeded as follows:]

There are one or two other points in Governor Smith's assault to which I call your attention.

He says I was in the face of the enemy, and he asks why did I lay down my "commission and retire from the contest before the battle closed?" Now, fellow-citizens, before answering that question I wish to ask you one. Don't you think if you had laid down a commission in the presence of a real enemy with guns in their hands, say about 1863, in order to find a bomb-proof place in the confederate congress, you would have been a little cautious how you assailed other men for laying down civil commissions? [Cheers, laughter and hisses.]

Now, I have nothing to say about Governor Smith's going to congress in order to get out of the army. It was very natural for him to want to go there. Congress was a much safer place to be in about 1863 or '64 and the spring of '65. There was more money in congress, more food, more comfort and a good deal less danger. [Laughter.] I do not say this to excite indignation toward Governor Smith, but only to caution people who live in very thin glass houses not to be throwing stones around promiscuously. [Great laughter and cheering.]

Now, you are all my witnesses that I have never made any reference to my services in the army so long as I was a candidate. I never spoke of my record in order to get votes, and I would not refer to it now but for the inexcusable warfare which Governor Smith has seen fit to make upon me. But as he has called in question my patriotism and sought to prejudice me before the country by reference to my laying down a civil commission, I may be permitted to say that whatever other commissions I have surrendered I never laid down the one which called me to your defense from 1861 to 1865. I did not lay that down in 1863, "before the battle had ended." [Great laughter and cheers.] That is one of the commissions which not even a seat in the confederate congress could tempt me to lay down. [Great laughter.] That commission was given me by a struggling government, and it was never laid down until that young republic itself went down in gloom and glory. [Loud cheering.]

But why should I not have lain down my civil commission just when I did? Can any man give a sensible reason why? Was there any struggling country which specially needed my services in those two weeks? What great public measure was to be settled in those two weeks? What danger confronted you in those two weeks? Was not every southern state restored to the union? Was not the autonomy of all these commonwealths perfect? Did not peace reign in all our borders? Was not the supreme power of the senate and the power of the house pledged to your protection? I grant you that no southern representative in whom the people had special confidence, could with propriety resign as long as the south was still in the agony of reconstruction. But such was not the situation when I resigned. The southern states had all passed from beneath the yoke. Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, one after another they were all relieved until at last the shackles fell from the limbs of Louisiana and South Carolina. [Cheers.] And the whole southern sisterhood was raised from its ashes, clothed with sovereignty and seated at liberty's feet, proud, grand and free. [Loud cheers.] Then why should I have remained two weeks longer without any possibility of doing a service to you, and with great loss and inconvenience to me? There was no reason for it. Then why all this bellowing and bluster? Why all this effort to misrepresent me before the country for whose interests and honor and liberty I have watched for nearly a quarter of a century? [Applause.] I repeat that I only make reference to these personal matters because of the unprecedented and unpardonable warfare made upon me by Governor Smith and a few others. But let him do his worst. He will not succeed in creating a prejudice against me among this people; for these men and God are my witnesses that from the time I enlisted in 1861 till I retired in 1880 I have labored with all the power which God has given me for the protection, the peace and freedom of these southern states. [Great applause and hisses.]

[At this point the disturbance which had repeatedly been made was so great that it drowned the speaker's voice. Mayor Wilkins arose and requested the audience to allow the speaker to proceed. He said that General Gordon was a gentleman, and had been invited here by citizens of Columbus, and he hoped there would be no further disturbance. We regret to say that Mayor Wilkins's request was not complied with, though it had a good effect in stopping it to some extent. The speaker thanked the mayor, and proceeded as follows:]

I come now to a question of great interest to us all. What is your duty and mine in the coming election for governor? [A voice, vote for Norwood.] My opinion is that it is your duty to yourselves and to your state to vote for Alfred H. Colquitt. [Applause.] But as you differ with me, let us reason together as friends. Let prejudice for the time perish. Let passion die and reason live. Let the spirit of an unselfish patriotism preside over our deliberations, and let personal animosities be banished in order that justice may be done. [Applause.] Why should you not vote for Alfred H. Colquitt? You say because he paid the Alston fee? Colonel Alston was but one of the many lawyers employed in the case. Some of the best in Georgia were associated as counsel. Among them were General Garrington and General Henry R. Jackson, of the firm of Lawton, Jackson & Bassinger, of the city of Savannah. Is it to be supposed that such illustrious citizens and upright men would have accepted the payment of this money if it were a wrong or fraudulent fee? Such a supposition would be monstrous. But why call it the Alston fee? Is it because Colonel Alston is dead and his tongue cannot speak? There is no man living who knows any more, if as much as I do about this entire case. I wrote and introduced the bill to pay back to Georgia a portion of the money which had been collected by the United States government from Georgia after the war for the use of the Western and Atlantic railroad and the sale of cars and engines. I was a member of the military committee to which it was referred. In connection with Colonel Alston I induced that committee to recommend its passage. I fought for it on the floor of the senate and followed it to the house of representatives. I remained in Washington after its passage laboring with the war and treasury departments to induce them to pay the money. And in answer to the charge that Colonel Alston did but little service, I tell you that but for his persistent and long-continued efforts that bill would never have become a law. There was not a member of the congress who believed that the government of the United States could ever be induced to reopen an account on which they had received the money and given receipts, and readjust the accounts and return the money to Georgia.

[A voice—It was 12½ per cent.] No, sir, it was not 12½ per cent. The contract with Governor Smith was that commissions should be paid, not to exceed 25 per cent. There are a number of other railroads in Georgia with similar claims. If you think 25 per cent agreed on by Governor Smith and paid by Governor Colquitt was too much, undertake a similar bill at that rate. Try it. Pay your own expenses in Washington until you get the bill through, and you will wish that you had continued your practice in Georgia. But Governor Colquitt's enemies charge that the money should have gone into the treasury and have remained there until the legislature met and appropriated it. Such is not the law. Every attorney is entitled out of his fee first, and after deducting his fee, the remainder belongs to his client. But this whole case is so plainly and fully stated by Governor Colquitt himself, in his address to the people, that I need not dwell any longer upon it.

I come next to the indorsement of the Northeastern railroad bonds. Governor Smith severely criticises Governor Colquitt for this act. But in doing so he is in conflict with General Toombs, General Lawton, Hon. A. O. Bacon, speaker of the house of representatives at the time the resolution upon which Governor Colquitt relied passed the legislature. Governor Smith is also in conflict with I. J. Simmons, of the superior court and at the time the resolution was passed presided over the senate, and also in conflict with nearly every lawyer of prominence who was consulted on the subject. But Governor Smith places his chief objection to Colquitt's indorsement on the ground that Attorney-General Hammond, the former attorney-general of the state, had advised against the indorsement. Well, if Attorney Hammond's opinion ought to have controlled Governor Colquitt, who did not appoint him to office, it certainly ought to have controlled Governor Smith, who did appoint him to office. Mr. Hammond was Governor Smith's legal adviser when he was in the executive chair. Mr. Hammond was not Governor Colquitt's legal adviser, since he occupied that chair. Governor Colquitt's legal adviser (Major Ely) did not advise against Governor Colquitt's indorsement of the Northeastern railroad bonds, and Governor Colquitt therefore, with the advice of the ablest counsel gave the indorsement. Governor Smith's legal adviser did advise him not to indorse the bonds of the North and South railroad, but Governor Smith turned a deaf ear to his legal adviser and indorsed them notwithstanding. Governor Colquitt, with the advice of able lawyers, indorsed for a broad gauge road at the rate of $6,000 per mile. Governor Smith, contrary to the advice of his own attorney general, indorsed for a narrow gauge road to the amount of $12,000 a mile. Governor Colquitt's indorsement never cost the state one dollar in money. Governor Smith's indorsement cost the state the loss of nearly or quite a half million dollars. [Cries of "give it to him." "Hurrah for Gordon." "Hurrah for Smith." Laughter and hisses.] Governor Smith endorsed for the North and South road to the extent of $240,000 in all. Two hundred thousand of this was lost as principal besides the interest for twenty years on the bonds which you are now "where the woodbine twineth." [Great laughter, cheers and hisses.] It is among the things that were. [Laughter.] There is not a car, nor engine, nor bar of iron, nor cross tie left to mark the place where it once was. [Laughter.] Colquitt, according to Governor Smith, is a very weak governor. Well, I am glad the has left no such monument of strength as this. [Applause.] I rejoice that he was not strong enough to brave the advice of his own attorney general and pocket such a loss for Georgia. [Great applause.] Oh, my countrymen, what do you think of this warfare made upon Governor Colquitt by an ex-governor, who indorses one narrow gauge railroad for $240,000 and then buys it in for $40,000 [cheers and hisses] and who indorses for another narrow gauge road and loses it all except the pittance for which the iron and cars sold, leaving nothing else save the bare and gullied earth where it once was. [Loud cheering.]

But another reason assigned by Governor Smith for assailing Governor Colquitt, is what he calls the abuses of the convict system. Now Governor Smith is as unfortunate in his reference to this, as he was the indorsement of railroad bonds; for he is himself the high priest of the whole system. [Laughter.] Now inasmuch as Governor Smith endeavored to capture the colored vote by this attack upon Governor Colquitt, I am resolved that these colored people shall know the truth about this matter. [Cries of "that's what we want to hear," from the colored gallery.] I am glad to see you here, my colored friends, for as this matter was introduced here by ex-Gov. Smith, I want you to know upon whom the responsibility for the law and the contracts under it rests. Didn't you think the other night when Governor Smith was speaking that this responsibility rested on Colquitt? [Cries of "yes" and "no."] Well I am here to prove to you that Governor Colquitt had no more to do with the passage or the signing of that law, nor with contracts made under it than one of these colored men in the gallery. [Cries of "who did sign it?"] James Milton Smith approved the law and made the contracts. [Great applause.] Here is the book which contains the law. I want you to get this book, laws for 1876 and on pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.—on the last page you will find the words "approved February 25, 1876." This you know was nearly a year before Colquitt became governor, and you know also that the name of the gentleman who was governor before Colquitt, was Smith. [Great laughter.] You know another thing, that this Governor Smith could have vetoed that law if he had not approved it. ["That's so" from the colored gallery.] Now I repeat that I should never have referred to this matter, but for the effort of Governor Smith to prejudice, by his own reference to it; these white people and these intelligent colored people, [great laughter] against Colquitt. Well my white friends do I need to apologize to you for not referring to you as intelligent? Is it necessary for me to use an adjective in speaking of this people whose culture, high breeding and refinement is known wherever the name of Columbus is known? [Loud applause.]

But, says Governor Smith, if there are abuses Colquitt is responsible for them. Well let us see about that. Here are the documents, the public records. They tell the whole story; and that story is that the death rate has decreased under Colquitt nearly one-half; that more deaths occurred in every hundred of the convicts in the best years of Smith's administration than occurred under the worst years of Colquitt's administration. [Loud applause and hisses.] My friends, your hisses will not avail you. They are not half so dangerous as the hissing of minnie balls [great applause] and I intend to get the facts before this people, if I have to stand here all night. [Applause.] Besides, your hisses will not change the records of the overwhelming vindication they furnish of Alfred Colquitt; and I rejoice that the evidence of his integrity and efficiency and wisdom is not the "ipse dixit" of myself or of any other man, but that evidence is furnished in the permanent records of his state. [Loud cheers and hurrahs for Colquitt.]

But Governor Smith makes his climax against the present administration, when he charges that Governor Colquitt does not preach to the convicts. [Laughter and applause.] Of all the marvelous things which have transpired in this marvelous campaign, the most remarkable and farcical is the spectacle of James Milton Smith lecturing Alfred H. Colquitt upon his duty as a Christian. [Great laughter and cheering.] Why, I could put the charge against Colquitt was that he spent too much time running around to Sunday-schools and was neglecting on this account his duty as governor; but it seems that this was all a mistake, and the real complaint is that he did not do enough running about. [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, it would take forty of the best lawyers in Georgia to tell what Governor Colquitt's opponents would have him to do. In one breath he is wasting too much time on religion, and in the next he is not wasting enough. [Laughter and applause.] Well, that is about on a parallel with another criticism made by Governor Smith on Alfred Colquitt. He says in one portion of his speech that Colquitt is "very weak." He says in another that Gordon and Colquitt went about the state making speeches, and that they thus secured a majority of the convention. He then adds that the wonder is that the convention was not unanimous—that we did not get everybody. Now, does it not occur to you, my friends, that by Governor Smith's own statement, he is making of this "weak" governor about the strongest one that ever appeared before the people? [Applause.]

But there is one thing which Governor Smith says occurred in this recent campaign before the people to which he especially seems to object. He says that I spoke of Colquitt as "floating the banner of the King of Kings" and as being at Olustee. Well, I did not make any such reference in the connection in which he puts it, but I suppose that is a matter of no consequence to Governor Smith. [Laughter.] I did refer to Governor Colquitt as a Christian and a soldier; but I did not intend by that reference to make any reflections upon Governor Smith. [Great laughter.] I did refer to Governor Colquitt as a Christian. I did say, and I repeat it here, that I did not think it was evidence of weakness in any executive to seek strength and wisdom in the government of a great commonwealth from the source of all strength and of all wisdom. [Applause.] I did say, and I repeat it, that I believe the patriotic people of Georgia, whether professors of religion or not, would join in the expression of the hope that the day was far distant when it should be thought inconsistent for the occupant of any, the most exalted, political station to recognize his duty to God. [Loud applause.]

I did not say that Governor Colquitt was at Olustee. I did say that he was the hero of that great battle, and that no withstanding the shots fired at him then and the hot shots of this political warfare the hero of Olustee still lives. [Great cheering.] I said then, and I repeat here, that from every drop of blood drawn from his veins in this political warfare there would sprlug a champion strong, bold, invincible. [Cheers.]

But, fellow citizens, I cannot follow Governor Smith through all his charges against Governor Colquitt nor is it at all necessary. They are the same charges that were made and met before the people prior to the late election for delegates. Besides, they have been abundantly refuted in the address of Governor Colquitt to the people and the press. Suffice it to say, and there is not an act of his administration which submitted to fair and unprejudiced discussion for which he can be held justly responsible, that does not merit your approval. One or two general observations, and I close.

One is that this ought to be called the campaign against "motives." It is the first campaign I have ever heard or read of in this country in which the unfounded suspicion of bad motives for good acts furnished one of the prime reasons for condemning. It is

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York, 11 13-16c; in Atlanta, 10¾@11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 2, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prec'p	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.00	74	93	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.1	77	6	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.9	84	66	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.93	84	73	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.9	82	79	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West							
Mobile	30.0	75	91	S. E.	Gent	T	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.0	77	86	S. E.	Gent	00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	83	60	S. E.	Gent	1.10	Clear.
Pensacola	30.03	79	91	S. E.	Gent	66	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.1	79	87		Calm	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 2, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	Direction	Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
8:31 a m	30.02	71	95	S. E.	Fresh	.04	Lt. Rain.
10:31	30.0	75	93	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.94	83	67	S. E.	Brisk	.01	Cloudy.
2.31	29.94	83	67	S. E.	Brisk	.01	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.0	75	90	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.	0.74	90	S.	Gentle	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....29.931 | Maximum ther.....88
Mean daily ther.....76.0 | Minimum ther.....70
Mean daily humid.....84.0 | Total rainfall.....04

Synopsis for Month of August, 1880.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE,
SIGNAL CORPS U. S. ARMY,
Kimball House, September 2, 1880.

Mean monthly barometer.....29.998
Highest barometer.....30.278
Lowest barometer.....29.741
Monthly range of barometer.....0.573
Highest temperature.....92°
Lowest temperature.....64°
Monthly range of temperature.....28°
Total rainfall.....3 61 inches
Prevailing wind.....East.
Total monthly movement of wind and direction.....53.08 mi. hr., East
Maximum velocity of wind and direction.....38 mi. hr., East
Total number of days on which rain fell.....14

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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A CHALLENGE
TO THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Fred Bell & Co.'s wholesale Sewing Machine office, in Atlanta, is directly opposite the Singer office, and large numbers of Stewart machines are on hand and daily shipments made and received.
All this is in plain view of the Singer office and has been going on for three years.
The Singer Company, through their emissaries, inform the public these machines are liable to some claim or other in favor of the Singer Company.
The Singer Company have threatened these things for three years.
For three years they have failed to take the first legal step to assert their pretended claims.
For three years they have been challenged to come into court on any question they may trump up.
The Singer Company is now challenged to commence any proceedings they threaten—and defied to bring proof that any goods sold by Fred Bell & Co., infringe on their legal rights.
They dare not so print it in plain language.
483 july27—d12m pre lo FRED BELL & CO.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The finest finished triple-plated goods of the leading manufactures at manufacturers' prices. You can save twenty per cent by purchasing from us. Send for our illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
48 mar1—dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Meeting on 'Change.

All wholesale grocers are requested to meet on 'Change at 11 o'clock this morning. Matters of importance to every member will be considered.
September 3 1880

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Fresh oysters are advertised.
—Fresh Fish at Emery's daily.
—The town is full of Cincinnati commercialists.
—The Conservatory of Music will open Monday, September 6th.
—Return day for Fulton superior court is on the 14th instant.
—The Conservatory of Music will send out its circulars to-day.
—Eckford gives his last soiree to a few invited guests to-night.
Laths! Laths! W. S. Wilson & Bro.
aug18—d3w wed fri sun
—The law against obstructing sidewalks is being rigidly enforced.
—Coal! Coal! Coal! W. S. Wilson & Bro.
aug18—d3w wed fri sun
—Terry Jones is in the calaboose awaiting an investigation on the charge of larceny.
—A select crowd of ladies and gentlemen had a pleasant time at Ponce de Leon last night.
—Mr. Ed. Young will certainly play "Bob Brierly" to the tip-top mast. We wish the amateurs success.
—We have seen the circular of the Conservatory of Music and pronounce it complete in every respect.
—The question that now resounds through the city hall is, "Where is Henry Collier?"
—Shelton's commercial parlor has been obtained for the use of delegates to the grand lodge Good Templars passing through here on Monday next.
—The city court, Judge R H. Clark presiding, met yesterday. Motion for a new trial in the case of D. A. Beatie vs. The Georgia Railroad was heard and the motion overruled. The court adjourned until Saturday.

An Increase.

Yesterday Mr. Charley Tuller, the genial stamp clerk at the postoffice, told a CONSTITUTION reporter that on September 2, 1878, the sales of stamps in Atlanta amounted to one hundred dollars, while on September 2, 1880, the amount received for stamps sold was four hundred dollars.

At Mechanicsville.

Last night the negroes had a church festival at Mechanicsville, and about half after one o'clock the affair terminated in a big row in which several heads were badly bruised and cut. Before the police could reach the scene of action the mob had dispersed and no arrests could be made.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

They Deem it Unadvisable to put an Electoral Ticket in the Field.

In pursuance to the call of J. O. Perkins, acting state chairman, the prohibition convention, met in the hall of the house of representatives at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. After prayer by Rev. D. B. Clayton, the meeting was organized by calling J. O. Perkins to the chair. Rev. W. C. Bowman, J. M. Arrowood, and T. O. R. Lanier were appointed a committee on credentials.

J. G. Thrower desired to know whether the object of the meeting was to form a prohibition party or to consider the advisability of placing an electoral ticket in the field.

The chairman said that a majority should rule. He had called the meeting by authority of the national executive committee.

The committee on credentials reported.

On motion of Rev. W. C. Bowman all in sympathy with the call were invited to seats and participation in the meeting.

Dr. W. C. Bowman was elected permanent president and J. O. Perkins, secretary.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, on taking his seat, addressed the convention. He fully appreciates and heartily thanked the body for the distinguished honor conferred upon him. He was here heart and soul in the prohibition movement, ready to share the fortunes of the party for good or ill. He said that his astonishment is not that those present were here, but that all the good men and women of the state were not here to aid the hall in its utmost. He then in an eloquent strain arraigned the liquor traffic, depicting its dire evils and countless woes. There was only one way to stop this traffic, and that was prohibition. He propounded three questions:

1. Is not the liquor traffic in the hands of the government?

2. Is the government not managed by one or the other political party?

3. How can the liquor traffic be controlled outside of a political party?

There was but one justifiable cause for the formation of a new party, and that was when existing parties failed to settle some great issue. This is precisely the attitude both parties now occupy. They have studiously avoided even hinting at, in their platforms, this great evil, while ransacking land and sea and sky for issues. Fifteen thousand women petitioned congress to put a stop to this business, but they ignored it, and fell prostrate before liquor alliances, beer leagues and brewers' associations. The grand issue was not party victory and spoils, but prohibition. Perseverance and pluck was omnipotent.

Messrs. J. M. Arrowood, A. Marcross and Johnson were appointed a committee on rules.

The secretary read a number of communications in reply to a postal from him asking them if they would accept a position on either the electoral ticket or the state central committee.

M. F. Caldwell, of Gainesville, approved the meeting.

H. J. David, Maysville, Ga., could not be present or accept a position, and recommended T. J. Carr.

M. H. Lewis, Summertown, had no time to attend to the matter.

B. E. Green, Dalton, could not accept either position.

G. N. Lester, Marietta—Official duties will not permit of his acceptance of either position.

Rev. J. Anderson and O. H. Tucker, Covington, feared the movement was premature, and would prove detrimental to the temperance cause. They declined to accept.

R. E. McMahon, Crawford, regretted that he could not attend.

The committee on rules reported that the majority rule be adopted, and the party receiving the highest vote be declared elected. The report was adopted.

The following were appointed a committee on platform: J. O. Perkins, D. B. Clayton, W. L. Mangum. The committee reported as follows:

They ask all men to rally in support of the following:

1. Prohibition by law in national and state constitutions of the manufacture, importation and traffic in alcoholic beverages.

2. The abolition of executive and national patronage and the election of all civil officers state and national by the people.

3. The abolition of the pauper system and the establishment of industrial homes for the indigent, old and infirm and hospitals for the treatment of the destitute, sick, injured or insane.

4. The abolition of enforced idleness and the supply of appropriate labor in our jails and prisons, the separation of convicted criminals and offenders confined under sentence from those held under arrest, and adjudged guilty and the exclusion of young offenders from intercourse with old and hardened criminals.

5. The enactment of laws to secure to all laborers in the construction and operation of railroads and other corporations a first lien on the property for the payment of their wages.

6. The exclusive appropriation of public lands to actual settlers and the necessary provisions by law to aid families in preserving their homesteads.

7. The suppression by stringent laws of all kinds of gambling in goods, stocks, lotteries, games, produce, money and property.

8. The prevention of land monopoly by limiting the number of acres purchased by individuals and prohibiting corporations from acquiring real estate not necessary to the objects for which created.

9. Prohibiting by law the labor of children under fourteen years of age in mines and factories.

10. The abolition of class legislation and special privileges by government.

11. The adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office without distinction of sex and the repeal of all laws discriminating against the civil rights of woman, or depriving her of the control of her children and property without just cause.

12. The separation of the money of the government from all banking institutions, the national government only exercising its high prerogative of issuing paper money and that should be subject to prompt redemption on demand in gold and silver, the only equal standards recognized by the civilized world.

13. The issue by the national government of small interest-bearing bonds inconvertible with its paper currency for the use of the people.

14. The protection of the Sabbath against the efforts of beer congresses and dram shops to pollute and destroy it.

15. The establishment by mandatory provisions in national and state constitutions and all necessary legislation of a system of free public schools for the universal and enforced education of all the youth of the state.

16. The reduction of the salaries of public officers in a just ratio to the decline in wages and market prices; the abolition of sine ure and unnecessary offices and official perquisites and the practice of strict economy in government expenses, and a free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public trusts.

The platform was adopted.

On motion of J. M. Arrowood, the platform of the national prohibition convention, adopted at Cleveland, Ohio, was ratified.

Mr. J. M. Arrowood moved to nominate electors for the presidential ticket of Dow and Thompson.

Mr. J. G. Thrower opposed the motion in an earnest and pointed speech, contending that the people were not fully ready for such a movement; that action would be detrimental to the temperance cause; that the democracy always gave us such prohibitory laws as we asked for.

He offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention there is at this time no necessity for a separate political party for the promotion of, or the purpose of passing temperance legislation, through the legislature of the state for the following reasons, to wit:

That during the last three or four years the legislature of Georgia has cheerfully passed all reasonable temperance measures presented to them by the people through their representatives, and because we believe that the present party in power will continue to do so, and because we believe that to form a separate party for the furtherance of temperance measures is uncalled for and would not only be impolitic, but would retard the good work instead of advancing the cause.

The substitute provoked an animated debate.

Messrs. J. G. Thrower, R. M. Varnadoe, R. P. Zimmerman and W. G. Whidby supported, and Rev. W. C. Bowman, J. O. Perkins and J. M. Arrowood opposed it in pointed speeches. The substitute was finally adopted by a large vote.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint a state central committee, and also the secretary call a convention when deemed advisable.

The convention then adjourned.

Broad Street Battle.

Yesterday morning early, a small-sized insurrection broke out at the hook and ladder house on Broad street.

For some time past the gentleman in charge of the property of the company has had two negro men, William sheppard and George roberts in his employment. Yesterday morning he ordered one of them to perform some duty, when the boy declined doing so and began abusing the manager for ordering him about. After several fruitless efforts to get the negro to be quiet, the gentleman ordered him to leave the building, but the negro refused. He then attempted to eject him, but no sooner had he taken hold than the other negro joined hands with his comrade and the two together came near getting the best of the white man, when an officer came along and arrested all three, but Roberts succeeded in getting away before the station-house was reached.

The case was adjusted in the police courts by by fining sheppard $6.75 and dismissing the white man.

Revival at Trinity.

The meetings at this church are held daily at 9 in the morning and 7:45 in the evening. They are social in their character, and pleasantly free from all formality and stiffness. The members of the congregation are invited to speak, and often respond in warm, earnest statements of religious experience and incidents of Christian life. The church seems to desire and expect a general revival, and some of the members are working for it. Already several persons have asked the prayers of God's people, and a solemn sense of His presence pervades the meetings. The congregations are large, and, although interrupted by the rains, still seem unwilling to miss a service. The memory and fruit of the revival which this church enjoyed last year, are still fresh in the hearts and lives of many, and they are looking for a return of the gracious season. Each service continues just one hour. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Death's Doings.

Died, yesterday morning, near Hapeville, after a two wee s' illness, Mr. J. T. Sims, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Sims was at the time of his death a consistent member of the church and superintendent of the Hapeville Sunday-school. He died of inflammation of the bowels, and will be buried this morning at 11 o'clock, at Oakland.

Yesterday evening, Cora, a six year old child of Mr. H. Hall, of this place, was buried at Goodwin station, on the Air-Line road. A special train, well filled with the friends of the family, carried the funeral cortege up.

At 403 Mangum street, yesterday, the infant daughter of Mr. W. H. Hughes died. The burial will take place to-day at 10 o'clock a.m., at Oakland.

Mrs. Arthur Connolly, whose critical condition was noticed in yesterday morning's CONSTITUTION, died yesterday at her residence, and will be buried to-day at 10 o'clock a.m., at Oakland.

Maiden's Madness.

Last night a young white man named Billy Malden got blind drunk and began abusing every one with whom he met on Marietta street, and at last succeeded in getting up a fight near the corner of Broad and Marietta, in which he was badly used.

Soon after the fight, Officer Manley came along and found Malden engaged in trying to raise another row. The officer attempted to arrest him, but Malden refused to submit, and only after a prolonged effort was he safely housed at the calaboose, where he now awaits an investigation. This morning he will answer the charge of being drunk, disorderly, using profane language and resisting an officer.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
WILL OFFER EXTRA BARGAINS FOR NEXT TWO WEEKS IN THEIR
Dress Goods Department, Linen Department, Ladies' Underwear Department,
Fancy Goods Department, Boot and Shoe Department, and Carpet Department,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Their Own Importation!
That is now being bought by their Mr. Boynton, who is now in Europe, and by their Mr. Johnson, who is now in New York, buying the largest general stock ever offered by them. Call early as we are selling Genuine Bargains
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall and from 1 to 15 Hunter Street.

AN EVENING OF HIGH THOUGHT

Spent at the Academy of Science, Mitchell Street.

Last night the hall of the Atlanta Academy of Science, Mitchell street, was filled with an audience which for quality and culture cannot be surpassed in the city. They had been called together by the announcement that Mr. William R. Hammond, a member of the academy, would deliver a lecture on light and heat. Years ago this young man bore away the first honor at the university of Georgia, and stage that time has slowly but steadily worked his way up until to-day he stands abreast of the best lawyers at the Atlanta bar.

It was natural, therefore, that we should expect an intellectual treat, but we must confess that the lecture was far beyond our expectations. It was a perfect feast of scientific thought couched in a style which was a marvel of conciseness—a miracle of clearness and strength. Mr. Hammond's mastery of his subject was complete, and it is hard to say which we most admired, the handling of its general phases or the wonderful familiarity shown in the management of the details. The causes of light and heat, their nature, the distinction between them, the manner in which they act; the production of the seven primary colors as found in nature, and utilized by art; the complementary colors; the wonderful effects of light upon the human face divine, and an hundred other subjects points with all the ease and gliboess of a man who had devoted his life to the theme. The lecture was interspersed with apt and striking illustrations, for more than an hour the speaker riveted the attention of the audience, and all present were not only entertained and instructed, but exalted with the grandeur of his theme.

After the lecture, Mr Charles Howard came to the front with his magic lantern and threw a number of excellent pictures upon the wall. These were very good, notably "Romance," "The Flight of Mercury," and "Moses in the Bullrushes," which last image so convulsed a small gentleman from the suburbs that he rolled off his seat in a spasm of delight.

We learn that lectures will be delivered at the Academy of Science on the first and third Thursdays in each month until the close of the regular course, June, 1881.

All Through the House.

Wednesday night a bold robbery was perpetrated at 20 East Mitchell street. Mr. A. J. Vickers resides at this place, and with him the Messrs. Cole board. On the night mentioned a thief entered the house through one of the windows and succeeded in passing through three rooms, lifting fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents from the inmates. The gentlemen were sleeping in three different rooms, and as all lost money it is known that the thief visited them all, and that too, strange to say, without awaking any one. From Mr. C. E. Cole they got three dollars and ninety cents, all the money he had in his pockets. Fortunately for Mr Cole, he had taken all the money he had, except the three dollars and ninety cents, out of his pocket upon retiring and placed it under his pillow, else that too would have been stolen. In his vest pocket from which the money was taken was a fine gold watch and chain, which the burglar had the kindness to leave.

From Captain Jim Cole they got fifteen dollars. He, too, had an amount under his head, which was thus saved. On his dressing case was his watch and chain, but this was not disturbed.

Mr. Tom Cole lost twenty-eight dollars, the entire amount in his pocket-book, but like his brothers his watch was left.

From Mr. A. J. Vickers $6.25 was taken making in all $62.15, a pretty big loss.

It is thought that the thief entered through one window and left through another as tracks were found at both. Six gentlemen were asleep in the house, but unfortunately not one was aroused by the thief. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by a negro who came in from Alabama the other day and who knew that the Cole brothers would be paid off Wednesday. The supposed thief has left the town.

An Attempted Release.

On Wednesday night there was contemplated an attack upon the county chain-gang, working near the city on the Rough and Ready road, for the purpose of effecting the release of H. M Wood, who is serving a six months' term for larceny from the house. Wood was convicted at the June term of the city court, and soon there after turned over to Mr. Kries, the manager of the chain-gang. He is from North Carolina, and it was some of his friends who are supposed to have contemplated the release. Fortunately, Mr. Kries heard of the contemplated attempt and put out a sufficient guard to prevent a release.

Two Larcenies in One Day.

Amanda Boyd yesterday morning stole a parasol from Mrs Connally's residence and soon after had the satisfaction of resting in cell No. 2 at the calaboose. But for some sales she made in the course of the afternoon. Late last night she was brought again to the station-house on the second charge of larceny from the house. This time she is accused of stealing some buckets, brooms, etc., from Mr. Joe Smith's store on McDonough street. The theft was committed soon after her release for the first offense had been made, and she will have a hearing to-day before Judge Tanner.

Not Finished.

The trial of H. J. Wilkerson, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday begun in Judge Tanner's court. Wilkerson is charged with beating his wife on divers occasions, much to her discomfort and greatly to the annoyance of the neighbors. The evidence for the prosecution went far to establish the charge, but in relation of the facts set forth by these witnesses, Wilkerson is now endeavoring to prove that his wife is the cause of all the trouble herself. The evidence was not completed yesterday, and the court adjourned until this morning when the trial will be resumed.

Destitute Condition.

Yesterday whilst Officer Bagby was patrolling Foothill street he was attracted towards a house by loud groans, indicating great distress, but before reaching the house he saw an object on the ground underneath the building which attracted his attention. An examination showed that it was a woman in an almost dying condition, who, it was ascertained, had been deserted by her friends, and a few days ago had crawled under the house for protection, where she has since remained. The officer took her gently out and carried to the house of a negro woman near by, where she will receive the proper attention.

Rash Roberts.

George Roberts got drunk yesterday and started out Peachtree street to the country. As he went he attracted the attention of the citizens along his route by his profane and obscene language, which was abundant. Finally he ran against Officers Manley and Crim, who made him right-about-face and march to the station-house, where he now awaits an investigation by Judge Milledge, who will ask him to plead to the charge of being drunk, disorderly and using profane and vulgar language.

Dashing Dora.

This morning, Dora Johnson, who resides out on Peters street, near the barracks, in a somnambulistic state started out to see the town. She began a series of comic and sentimental songs which so annoyed the citizens that a messenger was sent for the police, who promptly responded and brought Dora to the station-house, where she now tells of a horrible nightmare which she had and for which she was arrested.

He Will Maintain It.

Yesterday Sam Rivers, a colored boy, was arrested by Officer Martin on a warrant sworn out by Milly Graham, a colored woman old enough to be his mother, charging him with being the father of her child. Sam was taken before Judge Rhea and an adjustment made by his agreeing to pay fifty cents per week for the support of his heir, after which he was released.

James's Jaw.

Wesley James, the hackman, will be before the recorder again this morning. Yesterday he got in one of his mad spells and began showing his temper generally about the Kimball house. His language was not the choicest or most refined and his actions showed them to be worse. Finally he succeeded in attracting the attention of the police, who made a case against him for disorderly conduct and using profane and vulgar language.

She Didn't Come to Time.

Charles Jones, who whipped his wife, and who was under arrest on a warrant charging him with assault and battery, was chronicled in Monday's CONSTITUTION, was yesterday taken before Judge Tanner for trial. The evidence was not enough to warrant a conviction, and Jones was released.

Drunk on the Streets.

Thomas Peterson was found drunk on the street yesterday, and as his conduct was exceedingly unbecoming he was arrested and locked up by Officer Clark. An unusual appendage to a drunken man was found in his pockets and that was nine dollars.

Air-Line Train Behind Time.

The passenger train on the Air-Line road, which was due in this city at 12 o'clock last night, reached here half an hour late. The train was delayed for an hour and a half by connecting roads at Charlotte, and on the route the engine pump got out of order and caused a short delay.

Wouldn't Hold.

G. H. Taylor, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday taken before Judge Tanner for trial. His wife, who made the charge against him, failed to put in an appearance, and Taylor was discharged for the want of prosecution.

They Meet To-Night.

To-night that popular literary club, the Hemans, will meet at the corner of Gilmer and Moore streets. An interesting programme has been prepared and an enjoyable time may be expected.

At His Own Expense.

Captain W. T. Fuller has had a crossing laid across Marietta street in front of his store. The work is well done, and stands that enterprising merchant about forty dollars.

A Slight Delay.

Owing to the heaviness of the passenger train on the State road last night, it did not reach the city until half an hour after schedule time.

Jonesboro

Is represented in Atlanta by J. H. Waldrop, W. E. Carnes, A. L. Holliday, Charles Hodnett and G. Y. Tigner.

—Lime! Lime! W. S. Wilson & Bro.
aug18—d3w wed fri sun

WE BUY AND SELL
EXCHANGE,
Receive Deposits,
And allow interest at rate of five per cent per annum, and
Advance on Cotton
IN WAREHOUSE.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
36, 38 and 40 Alabama St.
651 sep1—d2w over fin adv jam

INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS.
I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR per cent per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and Land Money on them.
163 may9—d6m head fin col JOHN H. JAMES.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY
BROKER,
No. 8 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,
BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WANTED.
All kinds of first-class Stocks and Bonds. Atlanta City Bonds.
541june27 dtf

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 2 1880

Bonds and Stocks—We refer to the following prices, which rule to-day:

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. B. Francis, of Calhoun, is here.
—J. H. Moss, Jr., of New York, is here.
—R. J. Taylor, of Hawkinsville, is here.
—W. H. Barnes and wife, of Opelika, are here.
—L. F. Humber, of Florence, Ga., is here.
—Morden Rigby, of Liverpool, is in the city.
—H. O. Hoyt, of Dalton, was in the city yesterday.
—S. B. McConnico, of New Orleans, is in the city.
—Mrs. W. J. Murchison, of Texas, is in the city.
—D. B. Woodruff and wife, of Macon, are in the city.
—D. W. Rogers, of Etowah, visited the city yesterday.
—Miss Dora Bryant, of Atlanta, is visiting in Canton.
—Rev. M. L. Caswell, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.
—Rev. P. Gorman, of Selma, was here yesterday on a visit.
—D. H. Duncan, of Talladega, Ala., was in the city yesterday.
—Mrs G. C. Brown, of Macon, left for New York yesterday.
—E. S. Kendrick and C. G. Eckford left for New York yesterday.
—Miss Mary Dickerson, one of Canton's belles, is visiting Atlanta.
—Dan A. Wilson, the mammoth agent of the Air-Line at New Orleans, is here.
—Mrs. Webster and children, of Atlanta, are visiting at Captain McAfee's at Canton.
—James Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Annie Jackson and Miss Lena Jackson, of New Orleans, are in the city.
—Miss Lizzie Cummings, one of Atlanta's most popular and charming young ladies is now visiting friends at Mt. Airy, on the Air-Line.
—Miss Helen Porter, who has been visiting the Misses Scott at Decatur, passed through here yesterday en route for Marietta, to visit friends there.
—Among the passengers by the Western and Atlantic railroad on Wednesday were Misses Sallie and Clara Adams and Mr. C. F. Malone, who have been on an extended trip through the west and north.
—John Erskine, judge of the United States court, has returned to the city from a trip to Europe. He will open the district court in the new United States court room next Monday and the United States circuit on the second Monday, and will hold court in Macon under the new act the first Monday in October.

GATE CITY GUARD NOTES.

—A handsome engraving of the new armory will appear soon in Frank Leslies' illustrated Newspaper.
—Surgeon Raines is rehearsing for the sham battle.
—Mr. Eichberg will have charge of the footh erected in honor of Germany.
—The Nassau Light artillery of Fernandina, Fla., and Howell's battery of Sanderville are getting in readiness for the bombardment. They will take us by storm.
—The Wilkins cavaliers of Waynesboro are rubbing up their sabers preparatory to their march upon Atlanta.

Wrecked on an Ice-Cream Bar.

Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeye, tells how the scarcity of young men works for evil at Nantucket: "One evening, I don't remember when, I introduced a young friend of mine, and he is very young and very bashful, Mr. Julian C. Elginbrod, of Buffalo, to a young lady acquaintance. After a few moments of society chatter he suggested that ice-cream saloon. Then she arose and introduced him to her two school-girl friends, her mother, the mother of one of her friends and an aunt who was visiting them. Then the aunt introduced him to her elder sister and an old lady who was not a relative, they explained, but was as dear to them as though she was their own mother. Then they all said in a general sort of way, 'Well, are you all ready?' and answered themselves in one affirmative as they slowly followed the horror-stricken young man to the door, and the procession filed off down street toward the ice-cream saloon, stopping on the way at a house to pick up the old lady's daughter, and calling at a store for the own daughter of one of the aunts—beautiful girls they were—from Springfield. I was ched the column when it swung by 'fours right into line' in front of the ice-cream saloon, where it formed like a line of men at a railway ticket office, the old lady smilingly and patiently bringing up the rear, standing under the flickering gaslight and the steadfast stars, awaiting her chance at the frozen pudding. It was far, far in the summer night—when Julian Elginbrod returned to the hotel, and when I looked out of the window and saw his pallid face and glittering eyes, and noted the club in one hand and the revolver in the other, and heard him mention my name and ask the night clerk what was the number of my room, I feared that he might feel harshly toward me, and I barricaded the door of my room with the lounge, the bedstead, the stove and the trunk, just before he came banging against it. He slept in the hall that night, across my threshold, and I only escaped the next afternoon, when the landlord, aware of his incessant pounding of my door panels with his club, had him arrested as a dangerous lunatic."

At it Again.

Mrs. Denny Murphy, whose many freaks have been duly recorded in THE CONSTITUTION, was out again last night. About one o'clock she went to a lady's house on Marietta street and began abusing and unreasoning to whip her for alienating her husband's affections. The persuasive voice of a policeman induced Mrs. Murphy to leave the lady and return to her home.

A. O. M. Gay & Co.
Having sold out our entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes and Millinery at 65 and 67 Peachtree street, we are now prepared to give our entire attention to our Clothing business at 37 Peachtree street. Our stock is complete. Goods fresh, new and stylish. Prices low.
23 sept3—dlt

EXCHANGE—

Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Macon City	88@ 92
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City	76@ 80
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	106@108
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	W. & A. RR. Lessees 10 per ct. Income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	94@100	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	65@ 67
Atlanta W'k's 7s	106@108	do. Class A small	65@ 67
Atlanta City 7s	106@108	do. Class B 5s	90@ 92
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	75@ 78
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@105		
Sav. City 8s, new	78@ 80		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	102@104	South Wes R.R.	104@106
Central R. R.	99@ 95	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@106
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@115		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 2—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 2. Exchange—long $4.80½; short $4.83. Governments dull and steady.

Evening.—Money 2@3. Exchange $4.80. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 110½; four per cents 110¾. State Bonds nominal.

Closing.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The stock market was active and strong throughout the greater portion of the day and under buying prices advanced steadily at or about the best figures of the day. The improvement from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 2¼ per cent, Lake Erie and Western, C. C. and I. C., Granger and Coal Shares, Hannibal and St. Joe, Wabash and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union being most prominent. The transactions aggregated 257,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	100	Michigan Central	94¾
Ga 7s mor'g'e	109	St. Paul	95
Ga 7s gold	112	St. Paul pref	118
Louisiana consols	47½	Delaware & Lack.	94
North Carolina	36¾	N Jersey Central	76¾
N Carolina new	19	Ohio & Miss.	25¾
Funding	1¾	Mobile & Ohio	28¾
Special tax	8	Hannibal & St Joe	43¾
Tennessee	37¾	Union Pacific	90¾
Tennessee new	35	Houston & Texas	61
Virginia 6s	21	Pacific Mail	40¾
Virginia new	21	Adams Exress	116
Consolidated	55	Wells & Fargo	119½
Deferred	5½	American Exp's	52
Panama	198	United States	47½
Fort Wayne	123¾	Consolidated coal	30
Chicago & Alton	115	Quicksilver	11
Harlem	230	Preferred	53
N. Y. Central	130½	Pittsburg	129
Erie	39¾	Louisville & Nash.	124
Lake Shore	107¾	Kansas & Texas	16¾
Illinois Central	112½	do. Preferred	120¾
N. C. & St. L.	69¾	Rock Island	114
Western Union	104⅞		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	67½	Ala. Class B 5s	90
do. Class A small	70	do. Class C 2 to 5	77

Sub-treasury balances: Coin.....$ 84,125,107 Currency.....$ 6,023,354

PARIS, September 2.—The statement of the bank of France shows a decrease of specie for the past week in gold 5,350,000 francs; silver 3,350,000 francs.

LONDON, September 2—4:03 p. m.—Consols—Money 97 7-16; account 97 9-16; Erie 40¾. Specie decrease £360,000. Street rate 2¾.

PARIS, September 2—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 87f.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 2, 1880.

New York—Futures opened lower, and during the day the market continued steady. At times the tone showed strength, but towards the close prices dropped down, and the market sustained a moderate loss. Futures closed weak. Spots irregular; middlings 11 13-16c. Net receipts five days amount to 31,570 bales; exports 16,649 bales; stock 140,788 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
September	11.17@11.18	September	11.15@11.16
October	10.67@10.68	October	10.61@10.65
November	10.53@10.55	November	10.51@10.5
December	10.53@10.54	December	10.52@10.53
January	10.62@10.64	January	10.60@10.63
February	10.76@10.77	February	10.75@10.76
March	10.90@10.92	March	10.8 @10.90
April	11.04@11.05	April	11.02@11.04

Closed weak; sales 81,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 7d; Orleans 7 1-16d; sales, to-day 10,000 bales, of which 8,150 bales were American; receipts 11,200; American 1,750.

There is no change in the local cotton market. Futures at the exchange are beginning to attract more attention, and as soon as the season fairly opens business will be good. Spots unchanged; middlings 10¾@11c

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Noon—Cotton strong; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; receipts 11,200 bales, American 1,250; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; futures, uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 27-32@6 28-32; October and November delivery 6 15-16@6 29-32; September and October delivery 6 17-32, 6 9-16@6 29-32; October and November delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16; November and December delivery 6¾; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—1:30 p. m.—